

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1883.

## NEWS CONDENSED.

## EASTERN.

A fire at Jersey Shore, Pa., swept away \$100,000 worth of property.

A prize-fight at Dubois, Jefferson county, Pa., resulted fatally to one of the combatants, a lad of 18, named Martin Sinsky. In the sixth round he fell accidentally, his chin striking against a rock, breaking his neck.

Peter Cooper, the philanthropist, died at his home in New York, on the 4th inst., at the ripe old age of 92. He was born in New York city, and there spent almost his entire life. Born of poor parents, he was compelled at an early age to begin the battle for existence. Energy and endurance enabled him to succeed, and years ago he was reckoned among the then few millionaires of his native city. His gift to the people of the metropolis—the Cooper Institute—will be a lasting monument to his broad and generous philanthropy.

Three little girls were drowned in the Hudson, near Valatie, N. Y., while playing on the ice.

Nathan S. Morse, business manager of the New York Daily News, committed suicide by shooting.

Nancy Remsen, a colored cook of New York City, died at the age of 111 years.

Barnum's elephant Pilot was killed at New York, as he had become intractable.

Edward Sweetwood's lodgings house in Jersey city was burned. One lodger was burned to death and another jumped from a window and broke both his legs.

John A. Wilson and his wife and two daughters were burned to death in a house three miles from Hartwick, Otsego county, and at Ellsburg, N. Y., three negro children were cremated.

The Fall Brook railway roundhouse, at Corning, N. Y., was burned, together with ten locomotives, six of which were new. The total loss is \$125,000.

James S. Lyon, a banker and broker, has been convicted of embezzlement in connection with Joseph Bork, formerly City Treasurer of Buffalo, N. Y. Bork was found guilty some weeks ago.

Suit has been begun at Boston to restrain the Bell Telephone Company from increasing its stock, as the directors recently decided to do, to nearly \$10,000,000.

The Methodist population of New York has fallen from 1 in 64 to 1 in 104.

An Irish meeting at New York repudiated Parnell's policy of peace and endorsed dynamite. The gathering dispersed amid great confusion.

Herr Most, speaking at Philadelphia, said revolution would sweep over the civilized world, affirming that the czar would not be crowned, and endorsed the dynamite policy of the Irish extremists.

## WESTERN.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the Bradwood mine disaster exonerates the managers of the mine from blame, and asserts that the accident was such as might happen at any mine under similar circumstances.

The "balk-line" billiard tournament at Chicago, for the championship of the world, was won by Jacob Schaefer, of Chicago, the French champion, Vignaux, taking second prize. The playing of this tournament is said to have been the most brilliant exhibition of billiards ever witnessed.

The polygamist Mormon church has been holding its fifty-third annual conference at Salt Lake City, Utah. The Josephite, or monogamous, Mormons held a jubilee at Kirtland, Ohio, in honor of the restoration of their temple there.

Howard Underwood (colored), dressed in a white robe, was hanged at Charleston, Mo., for the brutal murder of a negroess. He made an exhortation to the large gathering, saying he was going straight to walk the streets of glory in golden slippers and his snowy countenance.

P. H. Birch, who widely advertised himself as the Union Manufacturing Company, of Galena, Ill., has fled that city, taking about \$5,000 in remittances, for which he never sent an equivalent.

The outlook for winter wheat in Ohio is poorer than it has been for eight years. On the other hand, the condition of live stock has rarely been better.

Mack Marsden, leader of a band of hog and cattle thieves, was hanged to a tree near Desota, Mo., by a party of twenty-five men.

The settlers in the country infested by Apaches, professing to despair of protection by the army, are forming volunteer companies to take the field against the Indians in emergencies, which will be supported by traders and mining corporations in and about Tucson and Tombstone.

## SOUTHERN.

Confederate graves were decorated at New Orleans and the corner-stone of the monument to the Army of the Tennessee was laid. The association of the latter army gave a banquet in the evening, Jeff Davis being among the guests.

New Orleans was visited the other day by a phenomenal rain-storm. The rainfall measured nine and a quarter inches, the heaviest ever recorded for any one day. More than twenty bridges in the city were carried away by the floods that the rain produced.

A South Carolina court has decided that where a person adopts a perfidious employment, knowing it to be such, and is killed in the pursuit of his avocation, his heirs have no recourse against the employer.

During a high wind-storm the Endo House, a three-story block, in Greenville, Tex., was blown down about 2 o'clock in the morning. Fire broke out and nothing could be done toward saving the victims. Fifteen lives were lost, of whom five were negro servants. The hotel had long been considered unsafe because of its thin walls. Three stores and some small buildings were burned.

The President and party journeyed

from Jacksonville to Sanford, Fla., where they were enthusiastically received. After a day spent among the orange groves and flowers of the town, the distinguished pleasure-seekers pushed on to Kissimmee City, making brief stops at Winter Park and Orlando. From thence they took the steamer to a section little traveled by Northern tourists, where they will spend some time hunting and fishing. Mr. Arthur's object being to obtain perfect rest. He is fully provided with everything necessary for the enjoyment of life in the wilderness.

Dudley Porter, a son of ex-Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, fatally cut James Grundy, a commercial traveler from Cincinnati, in a restaurant at Nashville.

## WASHINGTON.

Brig. Gen. Joseph K. Barnes, retired, late Surgeon General of the United States army, died at his residence in the national capital of Bright's disease.

Following is a recapitulation of the last monthly national-debt statement:

Bonds at 4, continued at 3 1/2 per cent.	\$5,494,000
Four and one-half per cent.	250,000,000
Four per cent.	75,554,400
Three per cent.	88,625,500
Refunding certificates.	381,450
Navy pension fund.	14,000,000

Total interest-bearing debt.....\$1,352,113,000  
Matured debt.....10,575,195  
Legal-tender notes.....\$46,740,191  
Certificates of deposit.....9,713,000  
Gold and silver certificates.....122,995,051  
Fractional currency.....7,019,578

Total without interest.....\$516,067,730  
Total debt (principal).....\$1,878,748,976

Total interest.....\$12,317,295  
Total cash in treasury.....\$15,034,983  
Debt, less cash in treasury.....1,863,713,993  
Decrease during March.....\$5,444,225  
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1882.....11,985,172  
Current liabilities.....

Interest due and unpaid.....\$1,606,257  
Debt on which interest has ceased.....10,575,195  
Interest thereon.....895,453  
Gold and silver certificates.....122,995,051  
U. S. notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit.....9,713,000  
Cash balance available April 1, 1883.....140,157,026

Total.....\$313,034,983  
Available assets—  
Cash in treasury.....\$315,034,983  
Bonds issued to Pacific railway company, interest payable in lawful money.....64,623,512  
Interest accrued, not yet paid.....97,382,388  
Interest paid by United States.....57,283,388  
Interest repaid by companies.....16,430,352  
By transportation service.....63,198  
By cash payments, 5 per cent. net earnings.....40,191,865  
Balance of interest paid by United States.....65,191,865

The members of the Cleveland Base Ball Club recently called on President Arthur at the White House and were received in the Cabinet-room. After a general hand-shaking, the President complimented the nine upon their fine appearance and that they looked like good base-ball players, and that good base-ball players were good citizens.

Judge Gresham, the newly-appointed Postmaster-General, entered upon the duties of his office on the 10th inst.

Secretary Folger has almost entirely recovered his health.

## POLITICAL.

An election was held in Michigan on Monday, April 2, for two Judges of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University. Two tickets were in the field—one nominated by the Republicans and the other nominated by the Democrats and Greenbackers combined. Returns at this writing indicate that the Fusion candidates are elected. The biennial municipal election in Chicago resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket, headed by Carter H. Harrison, by majorities ranging from 4,000 to 12,000. This makes the third term for Harrison. At Springfield, Ill., the Citizens' municipal ticket, framed in the interest of high liquor license, was elected by a decisive majority. A large number of other Western cities held municipal elections, the results of which are recorded below: Cincinnati elected a Democratic Mayor and Council, the Republicans securing two or three minor city offices. In Cleveland, Ohio, the Democrats elected John H. Farley Mayor, by nearly 4,000 majority, the whole city ticket, fourteen out of eighteen Councilmen, and seven out of nine members of the Board of Education. In Toledo, Ohio, the Republicans elected the Mayor and Police Clerk by 75 majority, the Democrats capturing all the other municipal offices by majorities ranging from 300 to 1,000. At Columbus, Ohio, Walcott, Republican, was chosen Mayor by about 500 majority. Mansfield, Dayton and Steubenville, Ohio, elected Republican Mayors. Grand Rapids, Mich., elected the Demo-Greenback city ticket; Lansing, Mich., the Republican ticket, and Bay City, Mich., the Democratic ticket for local officers. The Republicans carried their city ticket through in Battle Creek, and the Democrats swept the field at Adrian, Mich. At Keokuk, Iowa, the Republican municipal ticket triumphed, and at Dubuque the Democrats carried the day. At Champaign, Ill., the fight was between the Temperance and License parties, the former winning. The Citizens' ticket, composed equally of Democrats and Republicans, was chosen at Hartford, Ct. At Bismarck, Dak., the Citizens' Independent ticket was successful. All of the Democratic candidates for local offices were chosen at Evansville, Ind. The city elections in Milwaukee, Madison, Oshkosh, Watertown and Eau Claire, Wis., resulted in the success of the Democratic candidates. Leavenworth, Kansas, elected the Democratic ticket. At Topeka and Wichita the fight was between the Prohibitionists and Anti-Prohibitionists, and in both cities the Anti-Prohibitionists were elected. The Prohibition ticket was elected in Clinton, Iowa. At Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., the Republicans carried the day. In St. Louis, Mo., the Democrats swept the day. Denver, Col., elected ex-Gov. Routt Mayor and the entire Republican ticket.

## BUSINESS FAILURES.

J. D. Campbell, butter, Hopkinton, Iowa; liabilities, \$15,000.

C. S. Short, banker, Marion, N. Y.; liabilities, \$25,000 to \$50,000.

David Forchheimer & Co., hatters, New York; liabilities, \$100,000.

R. C. M. Lowell, coal dealer, Covington, Ky.; liabilities, \$108,000.

The Brilliant Glass Works, at Steubenville, Ohio; liabilities, \$27,000.

P. H. Tompkins, banker, El Paso, Ill.; liabilities, \$150,000.

Hengehold & Youngbluth, coal dealers, Cincinnati; liabilities, \$60,000; assets \$40,000.

Isaac Sippli, dry-goods agent, New York; liabilities, \$100,000.

Lawrence & Asher, stationers, New York; liabilities, \$230,000; assets, \$150,000.

James F. Prendergast, shipping merchant, New York; liabilities, \$57,000; assets, \$43,000.

Richard Musgrove, merchant and bill-broker, of Liverpool and Manchester, England; liabilities, \$120,000.

J. H. Seroff, hats and caps, Springfield, Ill.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Dominion Government will have the channel of the St. Lawrence river between Montreal and Quebec deepened so as to admit vessels drawing twenty-seven feet six inches of water.

The wife of Sergeant Mason writes to a Washington paper to say that J. G. Dige-low, the lawyer who has attacked the "Betty-and-the-baby" fund for legal services, was never employed by her, and has rendered no assistance to her husband, who is serving out his sentence at Albany for his ill-considered shot at the assassin Guiteau.

## LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A cyclone near Hot Springs, Ark., demolished frame houses, fences, bridges and trees.

The Louisiana Supreme Court has refused a mandamus to compel New Orleans to levy a tax of \$60,000 to pay interest on the consolidated bonds.

A bill amending the law relating to explosives was introduced in the House of Commons, quickly passed, and sent to the Lords, who also indorsed it, and royal assent being received by telegraph, the act went into effect in less than twenty-four hours after the introduction of the bill.

Six of the alleged Phoenix Park conspirators were arraigned at Dublin, pleaded not guilty, and were remanded for trial. They were escorted to and from jail by a troop of dragoons, the authorities fearing an attempt to liberate them. The trial began on Tuesday, April 10, the Judge denying the motion for delay, and assigning counsel for the prisoner Brady, who was without means to employ a lawyer to conduct his defense.

Twenty-four persons were arrested in one day about Cork and Limerick.

Hugh Gladstone, a merchant, cousin of the Premier, committed suicide at Liverpool by strychnine.

Conrad, who murdered his wife and four children, was beheaded at Berlin. He protested his innocence.

In consequence of Booth's success in Vienna in the play of "King Lear," his engagement in that city has been renewed.

Bismarck has asked the opinions of the Prussian Ministry upon the proposed revival of the Council of State, one of the functions of which was to pass upon all measures before they could be taken up by the Reichstag.

A bill has been presented in the New York Legislature for submitting to the people the question of abolishing convict contract labor.

Col. Enos, who represents Wisconsin on the National Republican Committee, believes Milwaukee could secure the National Convention by putting forth its united efforts.

The Postoffice Department has placed Charles H. Rowan, representing the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, at Beaver Dam, Wis., and J. N. Williams, representing the Mystic Language, published in Detroit, Mich., on the list of fraudulent concerns of the Postoffice Department.

George Palen & Co., hides and leather, New York; liabilities, \$300,000.

The "Famous" clothing house, Lawrence, Kas.; liabilities, \$30,000.

David Turk, clothing, Fort Worth and Jefferson, Tex.; liabilities, \$30,000; assets, \$25,000.

A. K. & E. B. Yunt, bankers, Fort Collins, Col.

Tilliston, Knight & Co., buckle and button manufacturers, New York; liabilities, \$400,000.

George Bain, the largest miller in St. Louis, Mo.

A Cleveland bucket shop, managed by T. Griffin; liabilities, \$50,000.

Michael Hoffman, living near Hillsboro, Ill., set his house and barn on fire and then committed suicide.

## THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.  
RECEIVED.....\$ 6.00 @ 7.80  
HOGS.....7.80 @ 8.40  
FLOUR—Choice.....3.25 @ 3.75  
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....1.10 @ 1.11  
CORN—No. 2 Red.....1.18 @ 1.19  
OATS—No. 2......51 @ .54  
PORK—Mess.....10.00 @ 10.25  
LARD.....11 1/4 @ 11 1/2

CHICAGO.  
RECEIVED—Good to Fancy Steers.....6.00 @ 7.15  
Cows and Heifers.....3.50 @ 4.75  
Medium to Fair.....5.50 @ 7.00  
HOGS.....5.50 @ 7.00  
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....5.00 @ 5.25  
FLOUR—Choice to Choice Spr'g Ex.....4.75 @ 5.00  
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....1.02 @ 1.05  
CORN—No. 2 Red Winter.....1.07 @ 1.08  
CORN—No. 2......42 @ .43  
RYE—No. 2......50 @ .57  
BARLEY—No. 2......74 @ .75  
BUTTER—Choice.....28 @ 21  
EGGS—Fresh.....16 @ 18  
PORK—Mess.....18.00 @ 18.25  
LARD.....11 1/4 @ 11 1/2

MILWAUKEE.  
WHEAT—No. 2.....1.04 @ 1.05  
CORN—No. 2......32 @ .33  
OATS—No. 2......25 @ .26  
RYE—No. 2......54 @ .55  
BUTTER—Choice.....28 @ 21  
PORK—Mess.....18.00 @ 18.25  
LARD.....11 1/4 @ 11 1/2

ST. LOUIS.  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....1.07 @ 1.08  
CORN—Mixed......47 @ .48  
OATS—No. 2......43 @ .44  
RYE......53 @ .54  
PORK—Mess.....18.00 @ 18.25  
LARD.....11 1/4 @ 11 1/2

KANSAS CITY.  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....1.07 @ 1.08  
CORN......33 @ .34  
OATS......25 @ .26  
RYE......53 @ .54  
PORK—Mess.....18.00 @ 18.25  
LARD.....11 1/4 @ 11 1/2

DETROIT.  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....1.07 @ 1.08  
CORN......33 @ .34  
OATS......25 @ .26  
RYE......53 @ .54  
PORK—Mess.....18.00 @ 18.25  
LARD.....11 1/4 @ 11 1/2

INDIANAPOLIS.  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....1.07 @ 1.08  
CORN......33 @ .34  
OATS......25 @ .26  
RYE......53 @ .54  
PORK—Mess.....18.00 @ 18.25  
LARD.....11 1/4 @ 11 1/2

ST. CINCINNATI.  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....1.07 @ 1.08  
CORN......33 @ .34  
OATS......25 @ .26  
RYE......53 @ .54  
PORK—Mess.....18.00 @ 18.25  
LARD.....11 1/4 @ 11 1/2

ST. CINCINNATI.  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....1.07 @ 1.08  
CORN......33 @ .34  
OATS......25 @ .26  
RYE......53 @ .54  
PORK—Mess.....18.00 @ 18.25  
LARD.....11 1/4 @ 11 1/2

ST. CINCINNATI.  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....1.07 @ 1.08  
CORN......33 @ .34  
OATS......25 @ .26  
RYE......53 @ .54  
PORK—Mess.....18.00 @ 18.25  
LARD.....11 1/4 @ 11 1/2

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WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....1.07 @ 1.08  
CORN......33 @ .34  
OATS......25 @ .26  
RYE......53 @ .54  
PORK—Mess.....18.00 @ 18.25  
LARD.....11 1/4 @ 11 1/2

## GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

## Sparkling.

When the doors are shut and the windows closed, then comes the sparkling hour: The silent kiss, the stolen hug, are mighty in their power.

Daylight for birds, and flowers and things That poets write about; Give me a candle short and thin— And a wind that puts it out.

## The Homely Woman.

"What ladies are the easiest to wait upon?"

"The homely ones," replied the clerk, emphatically. Seeing a look of incredulity upon the reporter's face he continued:

"It's so; I'm not bracing you a bit. The prettier they are the harder they are to please. A handsome girl has been so flattered and cajoled and petted, from her youth up, that she has lost her head. She enters with a flutter, and must be shown half a hundred cosmetics. Then she settles down to a steady twenty minutes' gossip between them all. She is changeable, fluctuating and peevish, and if you venture to make a suggestion she skips from the store as though fired from the mouth of a cannon. Now, on the other hand, a homely girl has a mind of her own. She is not constantly cloyed with admiration and petting from her admirers, and has drunk but precious little from the golden bowl of adulation. But she knows what she wants, asks you for it decisively, and leaves you with a smile that would be charming if her mouth was only a yard and a half smaller and her teeth a little less like elephant tusks. God grant us a prosperity of homely girls. Life would still be endurable without pretty faces, but Heaven help us if we lose our homely ones."

## Beautiful Indian Women.

Many half-breed Cherokee women in the Indian Territory are cultivated in mind, beautiful in person, industrious in habit and will compare well with the more favored women in the North and East. They have magnificent heads of hair, long and black, all their own, and with jet black eyes and pearly teeth, dressed in that fashionable attire in which they all love to appear, they would not be recognized in Eastern drawing-rooms as that part of the original inhabitants of our country known as squaws, a name long since repudiated. Let it be known, then, that white men of worth and character are popular among the beauties of the Territory, and four out of five who come to make a home among them marry these dusky maidens, get a citizenship, surround themselves with ample acres and the comforts of life, participate in the affairs of government and become the most active and wealthy citizens of the Territory. A chief trait in the character of many white men both in this country and out of it is to get possession of its productive lands. By committing matrimony, they can kill two birds with one stone—get a wife and farm too.—*Cor. Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

## Woman's Work.

The quiet fidelity with which a woman will dishwash her life away for her husband and children is a marvel of endurance. Here is the servitude of woman heaviest—no sooner is her work done than it requires to be done again. Men take jobs, work on them, finish them, and they are over for good and all. The prospect of ending them and drawing pay for the labor is alluring, but no such allurements are held out for the wife. She washes Monday after Monday the same garments until there is nothing more of them to wash; then they are replaced by others of new material just like them, and the rubbing and wringing goes on forever. She mends the stockings with tireless fidelity, the same holes meeting her gaze week after week, for if there is a darned place in a sock "he" invariably puts his irrepressible toe through it. Every morning the rooms are put in order, only to be in the wildest disorder by the time night falls. There are no jobs, each one different, no terms, no pay. The same socks, the same washing, the same room every time. There is too little brightness in the lives of women in the country. They have too little help in their domestic occupations. The "nurse" in a house where there is a baby to care for has to be set down as one of the regular expenses as much as the potatoes for the family. A mother's health both of body and mind is worth more than additional acres of land, or finer live stock. The heart should not be allowed to grow old. Life should not have lost its charm, the heart its spirit, and the body its elasticity at 40 years. And yet how many women are faded and wan, and shattered in mind and health, long before they are forty. All the joy of life is not in youth's morning. If we so will it, we can, to the last moment of life, be at least negatively happy.

## Women's Noses.

The nose is the most prominent feature in the face, and is a more faithful indication of the character than is generally supposed. In dress, it gives the key-note to the whole structure by its size or shape. "Every woman is, or ought to be, a cathedral," says a poet of yesterday, and M. Blanc also compares dress to a kind of architecture, through which a primary idea should be consistently carried, and no mingling of styles allowed.

When a woman possesses a Roman nose she must be extremely careful as to her style of headgear and hair-dressing. Neither of these must belong to the frivolous or coquettish order. Neither must be inadequately small. If the wearer of the Roman nose fall into this error, that useful organ will look larger than ever. Our aristocracy are given to large noses. The air of palaces seems to be favorable to the development of that salient feature, and were there to be no mesalliances, the highest type of nose would soon reach a very terrific size indeed. I always look on the bright side of things, and when I hear a man of gentle birth marrying a bar-maid, or a modern Copetua and beggar maid, I always bethink me of the probable modification of the lordly noses of the next generation. With a Greek nose a woman may wear almost anything. She will be sure to have the

taste to divine what is suitable and becoming, and grace enough to put it on straight—an accomplishment more rare than might be thought. But, alas! Greek noses are not exactly in fashion. Our national taste has proved degenerate, and our fickle fancy has turned to the nez retroussée, which has even found its way into the poets. "Tiptilted like a flower," says our Laureate of such a nose. If the cogitative nose appear in full development on a woman's face, she will probably be strong-minded and utterly careless of chiffons, if not of her own looks. Of the Jewish nose the same observations are true as with regard to the Roman nose—that is, what the nose is large. Occasionally—though not very frequently—this nose is beautifully formed, and not too large for our modern notions of feminine loveliness. It may then be treated as I have suggested in remarking on the Greek variety.

The turn-up nose may be adorable, or it may be a trial! Much depends on its complexion; much on the precise degree of upward curve. This curve should be similar to those at the corners of the lips, and, when it is, what a piquant harmony is the result! Oh, lucky girl with such a nose, what a queen of hearts you may be! Add but the instinct of coquetry to this nose and you have a creature as dangerous as Helen to the peace of man. It must not be a shaky, fleshy, flabby thing; a curt decision and a spice of dainty self-assertion must characterize it. It was such an ideal nose that inspired the following sentiments: "We confess a lurking penchant, a sort of sneaking affection which we cannot resist, for the celestial nose in a woman. It does not command our admiration and respect like the Greek, to which we could bow down as to a goddess, but it makes and work of our affections. The snub, too, is not so unbearable as in a man. It is a great mar of beauty, undoubtedly; but, merely regarded as an index of weakness, it claims our kindly consideration. A woman, moreover, has generally tact sufficient to conceal (often to their entire annihilation) those unprepossessing characteristics of the snub and the celestial, which in a weak man become every day more and more strongly marked. A celestial nose in a woman is frequently an index of wit." And this, be it remembered, was written long before the apotheosis of the turned-up nose.

And what style of architecture are we to construct our dress upon? ask the owners of such noses. Anything coquettish and airy, frivolous and quaint. Severe simplicity consorts not with the snub. A little insolence of ornament suits it; floating ribbons, a rampant aigrette; a head "sunning over with curls"; a flounce turned back and forth; a hat twisted north and south, east and west. Such as these would be incongruous with the Greek, an insult to the Roman, an injury to the Jewish, and a flat contradiction to the cogitative. With the "tip-tilted" they make a happy harmony.

## A Princess Not Afraid of Work.

Princess Louise has been styled the beauty of the royal family. But that is only by comparison. She has regular features, an agreeable expression, true and clean, no nonsense, no falsehood in it; a fair skin, shoulders which a sculptor would be under no temptation to correct in molding a bust of her; an elegant figure, not light, not airy or angelic; a little heavy, but pliable and graceful, and a smile that lights up her face. Her disposition is English; that is, serious but capable of humor, and with a keen appreciation of the finest things and purest things in art and in life. Least of all Victoria's children she resembles the old royal family, and most of all of them the Gotha branch of the house of Saxony. She thinks for herself, is independent, original, sensible and impulsive. If she had not been drilled in the experience and restraints of court life, her feelings would often run away with her judgment. She has a splendid talent for housekeeping, without which no woman is fit to live, even a Princess. She served an apprenticeship at Osborne cottage to a cook, confectioner, dressmaker. Every day for years a dish appeared on the Queen's table at Osborne that was made by one of her Majesty's daughters; once a week a tin box full of cakes, which were mixed and baked by them, was sent to the German Crown Princess, with fruits and flowers from the cottage garden. Princess Louise started in married life with the determination not to be the rival, on their own ground, of plutocrats' wives. There was to be comfort as well as elegance in her establishment, but no ostentation. At Rideau Hall, her Canadian official abode, she affects more state. Louise entertains delightfully, though she is liable to forget mere feathers and furbies in company and becomes really absorbed in intelligent conversation with a select few of her guests.—*The Scotsman.*

## The Wonders of Compound Interest.

One cent placed at compound interest at the beginning of the Christian era at 1 per cent. per annum amounts to \$1 in October 1844. At 1 per cent. it amounts to \$100 in September, 1847. At 1 1/2 per cent. it amounts to \$1,000 in December 1849. At 1 per cent. it amounts to \$1,000,000 in June, 1852. At 2 per cent. it amounts to \$100,000,000,000 in June, 1861. At 6 per cent. it amounts to one quadrillion in April, 1858.

These calculations are true to a cent, and true to a second, and now a few words to show the mighty power of numbers to enumerate. One per cent. interest of the above-named sum for one second is over 300 decillions of dollars. A cubic foot of gold weighs 1,203 pounds, and is worth \$350,000. The number of cubic feet in the earth is forty sextillions, and if it was solid gold, would be worth fourteen octillion dollars. The above interest for one second of time would be worth more than twenty million globes of gold as large as the earth!—*Oberlin Gazette.*

HEARD in a boudoir: "Mercy on me, what are those horrible sounds up stairs?" "Oh, that's nothing but dear George; I suppose he's lost his collar button again."

## A NOTABLE BATTLE.

## The Conflict of the Mongoose and the Hooded Cobra.

"The mongoose approached the cobra with caution, but devoid of any appearance of fear. The cobra, with head erect and body vibrating, watched his opponent with evident signs of being aware of how deadly an enemy he had to contend with. The mongoose was within easy striking distance of the snake, who, suddenly throwing back his head, struck at the mongoose with tremendous force. The mongoose, quick as thought, sprang back out of reach, uttering at the same time savage growls. Again the hooded reptile rose on the defensive, and the mongoose, nothing daunted by the distended jaws and glaring eyes of his antagonist, approached so near to the snake that he was forced, not relishing such close proximity, to draw his head back considerably; this lessened his distance from the ground. The mongoose, at once seizing the advantageous opportunity, sprang at the cobra's head, and appeared to inflict as well as to receive a wound. Again the combatants put themselves in a position to renew the encounter; again the snake struck at his wily opponent and again the latter's agility saved him. It would be tedious to recount in further detail the particulars of about a dozen successive rounds, at the end of which time neither combatant seemed to suffer more than the other. The fight had lasted some three-quarters of an hour, and both combatants seemed now to nerve themselves for the final encounter. The cobra, changing his position of defense for that of attack, advanced, and seemed determined now 'to do or die.' Slowly on his watchful enemy the cobra advanced; with equal courage the mongoose awaited the advance of his still unvanquished foe. The cobra had now approached so close that the mongoose (who, owing to want of space behind, was unable to spring out of reach by jumping backward, as it had done in previous encounters, nimbly bounded straight up in the air. The cobra missed his object, and struck the ground under him. Immediately on the mongoose alighting the cobra, quick as thought, struck again, and to all appearance, fixed his fangs in the head of the mongoose. The mongoose, as the cobra was withdrawing his head after he had inflicted his bite, instantly retaliated by fixing his teeth in the head of the cobra